

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway, COMEDY  
OF RAIN.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th and 6th sts.—  
LA PETITE FAVOR.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, THE SOLDIER'S PRO-  
GRESS—MOUNTAINERS—WHO'S WHO?FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—  
THE BARRONS OF ABER-ML GATHERWOOD.GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway, VARIETY ENTERTAIN-  
MENT, &c.—THE TEMPTER FOILED.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, THE DRAMA OF  
HOMER.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 334 st., between 5th and 6th avs.—  
A WINTER'S TALE.NEW YORK STAGE THEATRE, No. 46 Bowery,  
GERMAN OPERA—LA FAVORITE.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 36th st.—Perform-  
ances every afternoon and evening.—Hill.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street—  
RANDALL'S TRUMP.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, KITT, THE ARKANSAS  
TRAVELLER.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—ITALIAN  
OPERA—FAUST.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—  
NECK AND NECK.REYNOLDS' NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st., between 5th  
and 6th avs.—GERMAN MINSTRELS, &c.TOMMY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery, VARI-  
ETY ENTERTAINMENT.THEATRE COMIQUE, 214 Broadway, COMEDY VOCAL  
TABS, NIBLO ACTS, &c.NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, corner 25th  
and 26th Broadway, NIBLO MINSTRELS, &c.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway,  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 12, 1871.

## CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- PAGE.
- 1—Advertisements.
  - 2—Advertisements.
  - 3—The Mac-Coburn Fight; Interference of the Police—Conventions of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ninth Corps in Boston—News from Washington—Local Intelligence.
  - 4—Bismarck at Home: An Evening at the Residence of the Great German Statesman—General Sherman's Visit to Ireland—The Anniversary of the Episcopalian—The Democracy Abroad—Parade of the New York Police Department—Jersey's Great Seneca—Evil Effects of Elevated Railroads—Western Morals—Fractured Skull—Naval Intelligence—New York Homoeopathic College Dispensary.
  - 5—The Treaty of Washington—News from South America—The Rio Klux Klans: Fearful State of Affairs in the First South Carolina District—Officers in South Carolina—Amusements—Brooklyn Matters—Political Notes—Queen's County Criminals—Base Ball—Cricket—Great Bargains in Linckey Street.
  - 6—Editorial: Leading Article, "The Great Treaty Before the Country—A Fair and Comprehensive Adjustment"—Amusement—Amusements.
  - 7—Editorial: Continued from Sixth Page—Personal Intelligence—The Situation of Affairs in France—The British Fairground—The New Treaty: Proceedings of the Committee on Foreign Relations—The New York Sportsman's Club—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Business Notes.
  - 8—The Courts—The Diamond Smuggling Case—The Putnam Murder—Postponement of the Trial of Foster Until Monday Next—Rulien's Examination—Attempted Suicide by a Convicted Murderer—The Late Kerosene Oil Explosion—Marriages and Deaths.
  - 9—Financial and Commercial Reports—Real Estate Sales—Department of Docks—Scandalous Deaths—Advertisements.
  - 10—A Carpet Bagger's Views: What Tim Hurler Thinks of the Situation in South Carolina—The Long Strike Ended: The Pennsylvania Coal Troubles—Admission at Last—Miners Meeting at Cooper Institute—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
  - 11—Advertisements.
  - 12—Advertisements.

Two BOY BURGERS, aged fifteen and sixteen, were captured in Bleeker street, the other night, at their trade. Here's a moral lesson for the City of Churches.

THE REPORT that Minister Bancroft has resigned is neither confirmed nor discredited in official circles. The Minister had very arduous duties to perform in Berlin during the French war, and probably is anxious for rest.

THE MAC AND COBURN FIGHT was interrupted by the police yesterday while the two men were in the ring, before a blow was struck. It is not probable, however, that this will prevent the fight altogether, as the referees and seconds of the two men are to meet to-day and arrange for a new place of meeting.

THE HEIRS OF EARL STIRLING have entered a protest against any disposal of their rights in the Canadian fisheries by the Treaty of Washington. The same protests and claims were presented before; indeed, we believe they have been presented every time a treaty touching upon this question has been proposed. As the treaty does not in any way affect the proprietorship of the fisheries, we do not see that the Stirling claims are of much moment, be they ever so well founded.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC elected General Burnside Commander-in-Chief yesterday, to succeed Logan, who declined a re-nomination. It was intimated that the administration aimed to turn the association to political account by defeating Logan and placing Pleasanton in the commander's chair, but the better sense of the association itself defeated this idea and kept it aloof from politics. The Convention adjourned yesterday, after a meeting of considerable enthusiasm.

THE DUMMY ON THE GREENWICH STREET elevated railway now has a fatal accident to answer for. It frightened a team of horses on Tuesday, and they ran over a boy, killing him instantly. The country members of the Legislature refused to repeal the charter of this concern at the last session, and it has a right to run its dummies up and down the one-legged track if it chooses; but as it doesn't pay, and so far as experiments are concerned the people are satisfied. Cannot the directors find it in their hearts and to their interests, as well as to the interests of the people, to cease operations altogether?

## The Great Treaty Before the Country—A Fair and Comprehensive Adjustment.

We have the text of the Treaty of Washington before us in full, from which we submit this morning to our readers the arrangements and engagements entered into between the two great nations concerned, omitting only some of the rules and regulations laid down for the several boards of arbitration provided for and other immaterial details. Substantially the treaty agrees with the abstracts we have already published; but there are several points upon which our information, heretofore cloudy and indefinite, is now official and explicit. Considering, then, the paramount importance of the subject to the American people, to the British people and to the world, we are drawn briefly to review the adjustment actually agreed upon in reference to each of the unsettled questions involved in this great treaty—great from the lofty and magnanimous spirit governing the high contracting parties, and great in its generous concessions on both sides and in its fraternal reciprocities.

First and most important of all, in the preamble of this treaty, there are some words fitly spoken which are "apples of gold in pictures of silver." They are these:—"And whereas her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by her Majesty's government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels, now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims," &c. Here, in this regard of the British government for the escape from British ports and the depredations upon our commerce of such rebel cruisers as the Alabama, the Shenandoah and the Florida, we have that graceful apology which silences the heaviest battery of Senator Sumner, and which clears the ground for an *entente cordiale* never before known between England and the United States. We were much and justly incensed by the conduct and confessed designs of the Emperor Napoleon in his armed occupation and imperial protectorate established over Mexico in the midst of those embarrasments of a gigantic civil war, which limited us to diplomatic protestations against that French usurpation. The American people, with the suppression of our rebellion, were eager for armed intervention in behalf of the Mexican republic; but with the French evacuation, though tardy and reluctant, all our ill feelings against Napoleon were dispelled. And so with this graceful apology at last from England touching the Alabama and her depredations the greatest wrong and the ugliest difficulty in all this deplorable business disappear. With this concession to them in the outset it was simply impossible that our members of the High Commission should not meet the other side in a corresponding spirit of confidence and magnanimity.

Passing over the tribunal of arbitration provided for the Alabama claims as fair and satisfactory we come next to the stipulations of this treaty on the question of neutrality. The arbitrators, in addition to the general principles of international law applicable to any case or cases coming before them, are to be governed by three express rules agreed upon, as follows:—

- 1.—That no government is bound, first, to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and also to use due diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warfare.
- 2.—That no government is bound, second, to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men.
- 3.—That to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

Here, then, we have another important practical concession; for while it appears that "her Britannic Majesty has commanded her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to declare that her Majesty's government cannot consent to the foregoing rules as a statement of principles of international law which were in force at the time when the claims mentioned in article 1 arose," yet "her Majesty's government, in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries," and to provide for the future, agrees that these rules shall apply in the settlement of the Alabama claims. England, in this matter, then, retaining the shadow, yields the substance of the principles involved in reference to the past, while both parties are bound by them for the future, and agree to "bring them to the knowledge of other maritime Powers" and to invite their concurrence. What more could we ask as the obligations of neutrality?

The doctrine of belligerent rights as applied by Mr. Sumner to Lord John Russell's recognition of the belligerency of the "so-called Confederate States" is ignored in this treaty, no doubt, because it has never been and is not recognized by President Grant. It is as well, too, that nothing is said in the treaty on this question; for while we may contend that *de facto* the "so-called Confederate States" were mere insurgents against their lawful government, and entitled to no belligerent rights, it can as stoutly be contended, *de jure*, on the other side, that those States were belligerents, and were so recognized from the proclamation of President Lincoln's "blockade" to the end of the war. In proclaiming a "blockade" we proclaimed the ports concerned as those of a hostile Power possessing belligerent rights; and Mr. Sumner will have to abandon his hobby. We cannot in this matter escape the responsibility for our own mistakes.

The claims of British subjects against the United States provided for in this treaty, covering the period between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865—the period of our late rebellion—are not defined. It is not probable, however, that the board of arbitrators will admit claims of any class outlawed by either government, such as claims of British subjects living in our Southern States during the war for losses therein by the war, or claims of blockade runners, or claims arising from the rebel cotton loan, or Canadian Fenian raid claims, or anything of that sort; and this, from reports heretofore made, we doubt not, is the official understanding of the treaty. Nor

can we suppose that the legal British claims provided for will be a tithe of our Alabama claims, or that the arbitrators will swell the amount of British claims beyond the demands of justice.

Upon the fisheries and the Northwestern boundary dispute the treaty is as we have already represented, and while we hold that even the warlike General Butler has no cause for complaint against the fisheries adjustment, we have full confidence of an honest judgment from the German Kaiser upon the boundary question. He will have the Oregon treaty of 1846 before him and all the maps and evidence and arguments on both sides necessary to a full understanding of the case, and he will have the great Bismarck at his elbow; and so we may rely upon a fair judgment from the Emperor of Germany.

The agreement embracing the navigation of the St. Lawrence covers a much broader margin than has been represented in our reports of this treaty; for this agreement is a pretty extensive reciprocity commercial treaty between the United States and the New Dominion. If we are to have the full benefit with the Canadians of their St. Lawrence canals, from Lake Erie down to Montreal, they are to have the same privileges in our canals, up that lake and river line to Lake Superior, and they are also to have the free navigation of Lake Michigan for a term of years. Now, as Lake Michigan is wholly within the United States, and has upon its shores the important commercial grain shipping depots of Chicago, Milwaukee, Green Bay and other places, this concession to the Canadians of the free navigation of this lake on the same conditions as our own citizens ought to reconcile her Majesty's province to the reciprocities demanded of them in the St. Lawrence canals and the fisheries. Nor can we imagine that the authorities or people of the New Dominion will hesitate in the reciprocities proposed.

All things considered, the Joint High Commission, in this treaty, have achieved a great and glorious work, worthy the two great nations of the English-speaking races; worthy their boasted enlightenment and advancing civilization; worthy the amiable, peace-loving Queen Victoria and our honest soldier President, whose motto is, "Let us have peace," and full of promise to the general interests of mankind in the cause of peace. There is nothing in this treaty between the United States and Great Britain to excite the jealousies of other nations. On the contrary, so many of them are invited to assist in it that they must all become interested in it and instructed by it in the ways of peace. Its ratification, which is close at hand, will surely be the opening of a new chapter of "peace and good will to men."

## The War Against the Commune—Indications of a Speedy Close.

The most important features in the news from Europe bearing upon the civil war now raging in France are the surrender of the forts around Paris still held by the Germans and the immediate return of all the French prisoners yet remaining in Germany. The former once more in possession of the French government and the latter added to the army of Marshal MacMahon will speedily end the existing trouble and restore peace. The Versailles commander, however, may not care to wait for both to be carried out. He may see fit to make his grand movement without waiting for additional strength. It is to be hoped, however, for humanity's sake, that he will, and afford to the deluded wretches within the walls of Paris another chance to save themselves and much of the city by surrendering on the best terms they can obtain. An opportunity once more given the troops of the Commune to leave the standard under which they have done so much to disgrace France will, we think, be taken advantage of. As an evidence of this we have the news of the refusal of a portion of the National Guard to march against the Versailles troops, and no doubt this disaffection exists among a very large proportion of those who are in arms against the legitimate authorities.

Meanwhile the besieging forces are not idle. The tremendous fire of the government batteries has silenced completely Forts Vanvres and Montrouge, and they continue a heavy cannonade of the city. The troops of MacMahon have occupied the Bois de Boulogne; they have attacked and carried several important positions, inflicting great loss upon the insurgents, and are advancing rapidly to a position close to the walls of the city; so that, if the assault becomes a matter of necessity, the distance to be passed over before reaching the breach will be comparatively small. The insurgents have discovered long ere this that the government is determined, if necessary to conquer, to destroy the city. The results within the walls of the heavy bombardment that has been so long maintained are frightful, and it will take many years to restore Paris to what it was less than a twelvemonth since. If the city is carried by storm the destruction that will follow no one can estimate; but we still have the hope, however, that this terrible method of ending the war may yet be averted. The concessions of Prince Bismarck may do away with the necessity of further violence when they are known inside of Paris; and if they have this effect France will be indebted to Germany for the safety rather than the destruction of the city of which Frenchmen have always been so proud.

A CARPET BAGGER.—Tim Hurler, of Columbia, S. C., an Irish Yankee, who hails from Massachusetts, and who represents a good deal of wealth in the capital of the Palmetto State, gives his views of the situation among the whites and the negroes down there in our columns this morning. He uses pretty strong and rather profane language, but his side of the story is well worth hearing, as one never told before, and one which is evidently the story of most of that hardy race of pioneers who have penetrated into regions where civilization, wealth and education are the obstacles they have to contend against instead of savages and wildernesses, and who, for some reasons, deserve much more credit than they get. Tim especially discloses some of the minor inconveniences that carpet-baggers of his class have to contend against.

ONE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT OUT OF THE WAY.—A republican has been pronounced Governor of Connecticut.

## The Frankfurt Peace Treaty—The Peace Prospect in Europe.

Our cable despatches to-day and yesterday have been more than usually interesting. At last a peace treaty has been signed between France and Germany; and, so far as we know its terms, the treaty is fair and honorable on the part of France, and, just and generous on the part of Germany.

Prince Bismarck, speaking for Germany, has abated his demands. He has consented to reduce the war indemnity by half a milliard of francs, a sum equal to twenty million pounds sterling, or one hundred millions of dollars. More than that, he takes a bond in place of cash for four and a half milliards of francs, or nine hundred millions of dollars, payable in one year. Germany, besides, consents, on the ratification of the treaty, to hand over to the Versailles government the forts east and north of Paris which she has held since the cessation of hostilities, and to limit her guarantee occupation to Belfort, Longwy and Nancy. It is gratifying to know that the Rothschilds and the Erlangers on the French side and the house of Hertz on the German side have already taken up a large part of the loan.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of this treaty. By restoring to the Versailles government all the forts around Paris Prince Bismarck has not only expressed his opinion of, but killed the cause of the Commune. The treaty is a vote of confidence on the part of Germany in the government of M. Thiers and in the good sense and honest purpose of the Versailles Assembly. Prince Bismarck might have acted otherwise; but, acting as he has done, he has revealed somewhat of the same magnanimous disposition which has found expression in the finished work of the Joint High Commission at Washington. For France's sake, for Germany's sake we are delighted with the peace treaty of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It gives France a fair chance to recuperate, and, by honest toil, willing sacrifice and patient waiting, to regain her position in the family of nations. It leaves the new German empire free to work out its own glorious destiny.

Taking it for granted that France will in a brief space of time be restored to herself and that some stable national government will be established, it is not unnatural to raise the question, What are the chances for continued peace in Europe? The chances in favor of peace, as we think, are numerous. For at least half a century France and Germany will not meet in the battle field. Possible war points in other directions. It is a most singular fact that at this moment the peace disposition is finding universal expression. Not to say more of the work of the Joint High Commission and of the prospect of an amicable settlement of all outstanding questions between the United States and Great Britain, we find Italy making peace with the Pope, Russia making peace with Turkey, Germany and Austria equally discouraging disaffection in Austria. For years past the Slavonic provinces of Austria have been looking to Russia for encouragement to revolt, and they have not been allowed to look in vain; but within a brief period the government of the Czar has distinctly made it known that whatever there is of the Slavonic in the Austrian empire has become so Germanized that to endeavor to undo what has been done would be a hopeless undertaking. Again, Russia listens no longer to the complaints of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. One other fact of importance deserves to be mentioned. The Roumanians, who have been making the life of Prince Charles so miserable of late that he has on more than one occasion threatened to resign, have, by the united voice of Germany and Russia, been told that if they do not content themselves the forces of the Sultan will be invited to occupy the Principalities. All these things taken into account, it is impossible to refuse to admit that on the part of the great Powers the desire for peace is intense and the determination to have it is strong. Are there any of our readers who will refuse to say "Amen," when we express the hope and belief that the civilized world has entered upon a new era—an era of peace and prosperity, of contentment and universal good will?

## The Putnam Murder—A Chance for Judge Cardozo.

The Foster trial for the murder of Mr. Putnam on a Seventh avenue car was called again yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Cardozo presiding. It had already been postponed a week, on the ground of want of preparation by the prisoner's counsel, but he entered another affidavit yesterday asking for two weeks further delay, his progress in the preparation of the case having been interfered with by his illness. Judge Cardozo declined to adjourn the case so long, but consented to adjourn it until Monday, when, he stated, the case must positively go on, whether counsel was prepared or not.

On that day, therefore, we may expect to see the preliminaries of the case fairly opened; but with the difficulty that is certain to ensue relative to the selection of jurors it is not likely that the actual merits of the case will come under discussion before the middle of the week. It is not at all probable that any one with intelligence enough to be entrusted with the decision of a case so gravely involving public security and peace, and involving also the life of a human being, has failed to read the accounts of this barbarous murder and to have formed an opinion thereon. Although under a strict interpretation of the letter of the law such persons are ineligible as jurors, equity and a fair interpretation of the spirit of common law will find these persons rather more eligible than an exceptional class so ignorant as not to have heard of the case or so idiotic as to have formed no opinion upon it. Judge Cardozo has a fine chance to render a new interpretation of the clause relative to jurors, one which will not only secure intelligent citizens upon the jury bench, but will avoid the long delays consequent upon a close interpretation of it, and one which at the same time will secure all his rights to the prisoner.

THE CITIZENS OF ARIZONA have been teaching marauding savages in their vicinity such a lesson as Wendell Phillips wished to teach the Ku Klux. They killed eighty-five of them near Camp Grant recently, in revenge for the murder of four whites.

## The Chinese Puzzle.

In all the writings of the Celestial Mohammed there is not, perhaps, a passage more frequently quoted and admired by his followers than this:—"When you would do anything, first consider; when you have considered, do it; then resume the tranquillity of your mind." There is not much profundity in the advice of Confucius; but then he was the Dunboy of his time, and his luminous remarks on everything, celestial and terrestrial, are still regarded with awe and reverence by the pig-tailed Cutties of the Flowery Land. From a perusal of the extraordinary and highly interesting translation of the Chinese incendiary pamphlet which we published on Wednesday last, we gather that the mandarins and high officials of the Celestial empire have fully considered and determined on the policy to be pursued toward foreigners for the future. They have commenced to act, but it is to be seen whether they will be permitted by the Western nations to "resume the tranquillity of their minds." We are inclined to think that they will not. The butchery of the Sisters of Mercy and the Russian traders last June was but the beginning of a relentless war of extermination. The plan adopted by the bigoted opponents of the conciliatory policy of Prince Kung to incite the depraved common people to acts of murder and outrage was well suited to the purpose. The most villainous falsehoods concerning Christianity and the motives and objects of Christians were put forth in the pamphlet to which we have called attention and distributed all over China in a manner that implied imperial sanction and approval. The "sacred edict" was quoted extensively and the "public records" referred to to prove that the writers were sustained by the government at Peking in their hostility to the foreign population. That they were so sustained and encouraged in their fell purpose the declaration of the Emperor, that no indemnity would be paid to families of the Europeans massacred at Tien-tsin, is sufficient evidence. And, indeed, the increasing difficulty experienced by the representatives of the Western nations in maintaining relations with the Chinese officials shows clearly enough that matters are approaching a crisis. While pretending to observe treaties they evade their obligations, and are more and more obstructive and insolent.

It may be true that the hatred now manifested by the Chinese towards the Christians is partly due to the injudicious zeal of the missionaries. But that this is not the main cause is very plain. The explanation of the present outbreak of fanatic hatred will be found in the fact that the mandarins perceive that, through the civilizing influences of Christianity, their hold on the masses is being gradually loosened and their position undermined. It is their interest to be conservative and exclusive. Left to themselves, the people would infinitely prefer prosperity and the "barbarians" to misery and the mandarins; but the gentlemen of the red buttons and peacocks' feathers are masters of the situation, and their mandates must be obeyed.

Truly the situation, as revealed to us by this extraordinary explanation of mandarin policy, is a Chinese puzzle. How is it to be solved by the West? We may enter into agreements with the mandarins—and they invariably beat us in diplomacy—and make treaties with them, but how can we insure their observance? It well suits the policy of the exclusive government of Peking and its agents in the provinces to cover up the atrocities of the wretches they secretly incite to deeds of blood, by unmeaning proclamations and vermillion edicts; but the interests of our citizens, as well as those of the subjects of European nations doing business in China, demand that the mandarins should be taught a lesson. It is now generally admitted that the mission of Mr. Burlingame was a failure. The treaty entered into with France certainly did not prevent indiscriminate massacre of French subjects; and as it has been with the French it may be with us. The hostility of the Chinese is not confined to the citizens of any one country, but includes all foreigners in China. But the mission of Burlingame served the purpose of the Chinese, as it gave them time to prepare for the repudiation of all treaties previously made with the Western Powers. Being now, as they suppose in their arrogance, prepared to resist any further attempts to spread Western civilization in China, they boldly proclaim their defiance. The result must be war. France, as soon as she recovers from her present helpless condition, will surely demand satisfaction for the murder of her citizens and exact an indemnity. We are prepared to learn that other nations have determined on measures for the security of the lives and property of their people in China. The sooner they do so the better, in our opinion. A coalition of the governments of the West to obtain, by persuasion if possible, but by force of arms if necessary, proper guarantees that peaceful traders and Christian missionaries will not be molested or murdered, is the only solution of the Chinese puzzle that we can see.

THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTIONS held in this city yesterday and the day before have been extremely interesting and quite successful. Indeed, it is a notable instance of the remarkable progress which this erratic doctrine has made that, whereas a few years ago it had few supporters and seldom could gather a corporal's guard of listeners at its meetings, Stetson Hall, during the meetings of the last few days, has been crowded to repletion with as elegant and intelligent an audience as ever gathered within its walls to hear Nihilism. The audiences have been not merely listeners, amused by the vagaries of the women who addressed them, but they have been interested, apparently, in the questions discussed. All over the hall it has been the rule during the present sessions for sensible and intelligent-looking people to pop up suddenly and propound questions to the speakers or reply to them, a fact which serves very materially to make the meetings rather spicy.

PRESIDENT GRANT is going West during the summer, notwithstanding previous reports to the contrary. There will soon be no official necessity for his presence in Washington, and we see no better way for him to spend the vacation than by visiting all parts of the country, making himself in reality a President of the people.

## An Evening With Bismarck.

In another page of this morning's issue we publish an interesting letter from one of the HERALD's correspondents in Berlin. The communication describes an evening's visit to the residence of the Imperial Chancellor during a parliamentary solstice given by the newly created Prince. The guests who were present on the occasion represented all parties. The Princess Bismarck and her daughter graced the scene with their presence, and by their amiability and frank and hearty conversation lent a charm to the evening's entertainment. Surrounded by cherished friends and political opponents Bismarck moved about with the easy grace of a host who for the time being had laid aside the cares of office to discharge the more pleasing duties of hospitality. Among those who thronged the salons of the great German statesman we perceive the names of Bishop von Koller, Dr. Simpson, President of the Reichstag; Mr. Lasker, leader of the national liberal party; Count Munster, formerly Hanoverian Minister; in fact, all parties had one or more representatives. During the evening, and in the course of conversation, affairs in France were discussed, and, of course, the host had something to say on the matter. Why the Germans did not interfere in the domestic quarrel between the contending parties in this unhappy country was explained in this way:—Had the German army interfered the whole responsibility of ensuing events would have been attached to the Germans by the Versailles government. Now this was exactly what Bismarck wanted to avoid, and his entire course since the war with France closed and the troubles between Paris and Versailles were inaugurated shows how effectually he has carried out his plans in this respect.

## The Coal Miners' Strike—Virtual Settlement of the Difficulties.

We are gratified in being able to state that the troubles among the Pennsylvania coal miners is virtually at an end. This fortunate result has been effected by submitting the questions in dispute to arbitrators, whose decision shall be final. The conditions made by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company to their men, in reply to the proposition to arbitrate, may be briefly enumerated as follows:—First, work to be immediately resumed at prices offered last of December, which shall continue until the 1st of June; second, an umpire to be mutually selected, who shall fix the rate of wages to be paid after the latter date, whose decision shall be governed by certain conditions. As an alternative proposition, if the men prefer the companies will make an advance of seven and one-half cents per car over prices offered last of December; outside labor \$1.67 per day, all other labor in proportion. These rates to continue until the close of the present year.

Our latest despatches from the scene of difficulties state that these propositions had been accepted, and that work would be immediately resumed. This is a pleasing finale to a question that has threatened widespread disaster not only to the miners themselves, but to the community generally. We trust that all connected with the mining interests of Pennsylvania—operators, railroad companies, employes, miners, laborers and all the rest—will now go to work with earnestness and repair as far as possible the damage already done before the next grim winter sets in.

## Repudiation in Minnesota.

It looks as if Minnesota were about to earn for herself the unenviable reputation of Mississippi in the matter of State credit. A long standing dispute as to the obligations of the State, with reference to certain bonds issued in her early history, has been at length referred to the decision of the ballot-box and—Minnesota repudiates. The election took place on the 2d instant and went against the holders of the bonds. Without entering into the details of the circumstances under which these bonds were issued, it is sufficient to say that their creation was a deliberate act of the constituted authorities of the Territory and State of Minnesota, and as such were signed and sealed by the Governor and Treasurer. It is hardly an excuse that the enterprises were incomplete which were their origin or that bad faith was shown by the railroad capitalists for whose benefit they were authorized. The bonds passed into the hands of third parties, innocent holders, who were induced to buy them by reason of their endorsement by the State, which promised a guarantee to investors of final redemption. The quarrel between the State and the men who failed to build the railroads should not have extended further. That the State has had a guilty conscience all the time is shown in her repeated offer to cancel the bonds by an exchange for them of certain lands belonging to her domain—an offer as steadily refused by the bondholders. The Governor who originally signed the bonds has been foremost among those who have agitated for their recognition and redemption. The Legislature, after an important of over ten years, consented to lay the matter before the people—with the result above stated. Here the question ends for the present. It remains to be seen, however, whether Minnesota has not saved her money at a very expensive sacrifice of reputation.

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS and the principle of equity rarely go together, and in their inharmonious relations illustrate with peculiar emphasis the curious crooks and quirks of the law. A case in point has just been decided in the Supreme Court, General Term. Captain John Graham twenty years ago sold a vessel in San Francisco to Mr. A. A. Solover, for which a title over one-half was paid in cash and drafts given for the remainder. These drafts were not paid, and owing to continuous reverses of fortune several years passed and the same inability to make good these drafts continued. During this time Captain Graham did not press the payment, but trusted to his creditor's ability and willingness to pay at some future time when fortune was more propitious. This propitious time came. Mr. Solover became wealthy. Captain Graham asked for the money due him. Mr. Solover made no denial of the indebtedness, but pleaded as a bar to the claim the statute of limitations. Suit was then brought in the Supreme Court to compel the payment, which, however, failed. The suit was thereupon carried to the